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consideration; (2) remarks upon the principal families; (3) names of the pastors. Manifestly a book of this character has no attractions to the general reader, but to one who is studying the history of Protestantism in France it brings conveniently together much information not otherwise easily obtainable.—SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON.

Om den svenska kyrkoreformationen uti Ingermanland. Ett bidrag till svenska kyrkans historia åren 1617-1704. Af C. Öhlander. (Upsala: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1900; pp. 204; Kr. 2.25.) That portion of the Russian empire which is termed the Baltic provinces and includes Ingermanland, Esthland, Livland, and Courland was once a Swedish possession. By the treaty of Stolbova 1617 Ingermanland was ceded by the czar of Russia to the victorious Gustavus Adolphus. The province was inhabited by Germans, Finns, and Russians, the last named a very rude and ignorant people of the Greek Catholic faith. During the successive reigns of Gustavus Aldolphus, Christina, Charles X., Charles XI., and Charles XII. the Swedish government made its mission to establish order in the province, to organize schools and academies, and to win the populace for the Lutheran faith. It is of this effort made by the Swedish government and established church that Dr. Öhlander gives us a very interesting and fascinating description. The author must be given much credit for the gathering of material and an extensive study of various documents.—C. G. LAGERGREN.

The Protestant Church in Germany. By George H. Schodde. (Philadelphia: Lutheran Pub. Society, 1901; pp. 112; \$0.40.) We know not where in brief compass one can find a more luminous survey of the origin, organization, confessions, theology, and missionary activity of the Lutheran church in the German empire. When treating of Catholic and Reformed Christianity and of the radical theology of the universities, probably the author's judgments are somewhat warped by his unswerving devotion to the historical type of Lutheranism, but this partisan leaning can be in large part remedied by the informing facts with which he has packed his manual and upon which the reader can put his own interpretations.—ERI B. HULBERT.

Die Anfänge der Brüderkirche in England. Von Gerhard A. Wauer. (Leipzig: Jansa, 1900; pp. 158; M. 2.50.) This is an important piece of work, thoroughly done. It opens with a list of sources of very great value and is followed by a treatise of three chapters in which